



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **X - ENGLISH**

Day – **23**

Date: **27.04.2020**

### **Clauses (Dependent and Independent Clauses)**

**Clause:** A Clause consists of a subject and a verb. It creates a complete thought (an idea or a statement that can stand alone).

A complete thought is also called a **main clause** or **independent clause(IC)**.

#### **Examples of clauses :**

Subject+verb=complete thought(IC)

1. I eat = complete thought(IC)
2. Sharon speaks= complete thought (IC)

A clause may include the verb predicate as well but it must include atleast the subject and verb to be considered a clause.

#### **Examples of clauses :**

Subject +verb (predicate) =complete thought(IC)

1. I eat bananas. =complete thought (IC)
2. Sharon speaks loudly. =complete thought(IC)

It should be noted too that a **clause** in a sentence is **different** from a **phrase**, in that it **must contain a subject and a verb**.

The **two** types of clauses are:

1. Independent clause
2. Dependent clause

**Independent Clause:** An independent clause can stand alone in a sentence. It contains a subject and a verb in its smallest form. A clause may also include modifiers and a verb predicate. It is a complete thought.

Subject+ verb=complete thought(IC)

I eat = complete thought(IC)

Sharon speaks= complete thought (IC)

In writing, **words** and **modifiers** can be rearranged in **independent clauses** to create interest.

#### **Examples of Independent Clauses**

1. **I eat** bananas in the kitchen.
2. In the kitchen, **I eat**.

I = subject, eat= verb, bananas = object, in the kitchen = prepositional phrase.

**Prepositional phrases have** been added to the clause to make more specific.

#### **Dependent clauses :**

Dependent clauses contain a **subject** and a **verb**. However, they cannot stand alone as an independent thought. They must be joined with an independent clause to be grammatically correct.

#### **Example of Dependent clause:**

Every night before I go to bed, I eat bananas.

#### **Frame 5 sentences using 'Independent Clauses'**

- 1.
- 2.



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- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Frame 5 sentences using 'Dependent Clauses'**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

### Colours

**Colours:** are used to describe feelings, moods and emotions.

**Paraphrase:** A paraphrase is a restatement or rewording of a paragraph or text, in order to borrow, clarify, or expand information without plagiarizing. Paraphrasing is an important tool to use

**Match the following colour expression under column A with suggested paraphrase under column B**

Column A		Column B	
1	The red carpet	A	An area of a subject or a situation where matters are not very clear
2	A grey eye	B	In an unlawful act, while doing something wrong
3	A blue print	C	A special welcome
4	Red handed	D	Of noble birth or from a royal family
5	Blue-blooded	E	A photographic print of building plans, a detailed plan or scheme



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Class: **X – HINDI**

Day – **23**

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### पदबंध

**पद-** वाक्य से अलग रहने पर 'शब्द' और वाक्य में प्रयुक्त हो जाने पर शब्द 'पद' कहलाते हैं।

**दूसरे शब्दों में-** वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द पद कहलाता है।

इस तरह से सम्बद्ध होते हैं कि उनसे एक इकाई बन जाती है।

**पदबंध-** कई पदों के योग से बने वाक्यांशों को, जो एक ही पद का काम करता है, 'पदबंध' कहते हैं।

जैसे-(1) **सबसे तेज दौड़ने वाला छात्र** जीत गया।

वाक्य में काले छपे शब्द पदबंध है। पहले वाक्य के 'सबसे तेज दौड़ने वाला छात्र' में पाँच पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् संज्ञा का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(2) यह लड़की **अत्यंत सुशील और परिश्रमी** है।

वाक्य के 'अत्यंत सुशील और परिश्रमी' में भी चार पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् विशेषण का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(3) नदी **बहती चली जा रही** है।

वाक्य के 'बहती चली जा रही है' में पाँच पद हैं किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् क्रिया का काम कर रहे हैं।

(4) नदी **कल - कल करती हुई** बह रही थी।

वाक्य के 'कल-कल करती हुई' में तीन पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् क्रिया विशेषण का काम कर रहे हैं।

**पदबंध के भेद - मुख्य पद के आधार पर पदबंध के पाँच प्रकार होते हैं-**

(1) संज्ञा - पदबंध;

(2) विशेषण - पदबंध;

(3) सर्वनाम पदबंध;

(4) क्रिया पदबंध

(5) अव्यय पदबंध

**संज्ञा-पदबंध-** वह पदबंध जो वाक्य में संज्ञा का कार्य करे, संज्ञा पदबंध कहलाता है।

**दूसरे शब्दों में-** पदबंध का अंतिम अथवा शीर्ष शब्द यदि संज्ञा हो और अन्य सभी पद उसी पर आश्रित हो तो वह 'संज्ञा पदबंध' कहलाता है। **जैसे-**

क] चार **ताकतवर मजदूर** इस भारी चीज को उठा पाए।

[ **मजदूर-संज्ञा** है लेकिन **चार ताकतवर मजदूर -संज्ञा पदबंध** बन गया । ]

ख] राम ने **लंका के राजा रावण** को मार गिराया।

[ **रावण -संज्ञा** है लेकिन **लंका के राजा रावण -संज्ञा पदबंध** बन गया । ]

ग] **अयोध्या के राजा दशरथ** के चार पुत्र थे।

[ **दशरथ -संज्ञा** है लेकिन **अयोध्या के राजा दशरथ -संज्ञा पदबंध** बन गया । ]

घ] **आसमान में उड़ता गुब्बारा** फट गया।

[ **गुब्बारा -संज्ञा** है लेकिन **आसमान में उड़ता गुब्बारा -संज्ञा पदबंध** बन गया । ]

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'संज्ञा पदबंध' है।



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निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में संज्ञा पदबंध पहचानिए -

१. दशरथ पुत्र राम वन को गया ।
२. पास के मकान में रहनेवाला आदमी मेरा मित्र है ।
३. पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोग लुधियाना गए ।
४. उस घर के कोने में बैठा हुआ आदमी अपराधी है ।
५. स्वागतार्थ आए हुए लोगों से घिरे श्रीकृष्ण ने नगर में प्रवेश किया ।



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Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: X - TELUGU

Day – 23

Date: 27.04.2020

## 6. ఆమ్రేడిత సంధి:-

సూత్రం:- అచ్చునకు ఆమ్రేడితం పరమైనపుడు సంధి తరుచుగానగు (వచ్చును)

ఆమ్రేడితం:- ఒకపదాన్ని రెండుసార్లు ఉచ్చరించినపుడు, రెండవసారి ఉచ్చరించిన పదమును "ఆమ్రేడితం" అంటారు.

ఉదా: బెర్రె = బెర + బెర ఆమ్రేడితం

ఆహాహా = ఆహా + ఆహా

ఓహోహో = ఓహో + ఓహో

అరెరె = అరె + అరె

ఎట్టెట్టు = ఎట్టు + ఎట్టు

## 7. ఆమ్రేడిత ద్వీరుక్తకారాదేశ సంధి:-

సూత్రం:- ఆమ్రేడితంబు పరంబైన కడాదుల తొలి అచ్చు మీది వర్గంబులకెల్లా అదంతము

ద్వీరుక్తకారంబు

కడాదులు:- కడ, కొన, చివర, తుడామొదలైనపదాలు

ఉదా:కడ+కడ=కట్టకడ

చివర+చివర=చిట్టచివర

కొన+ కొన=కొట్టకొన

బయలు + బయలు= బట్టబయలు

మొదట+ మొదట= మొట్టమొదట

## 8. ద్వీరుక్తకారదేశ సంధి:-

సూత్రం:-కుఱు, చిఱు, కడు, నడు, నిడు శబ్దము ల ఱ, డ లకు అచ్చుపరమైనపుడు

ద్వీరుక్తకారం ఆదేశమవుతుంది.

ఉదా:కుఱు+ ఉసురు=కుట్టుసురు

చిఱు+ ఎలుక =చిట్టెలుక

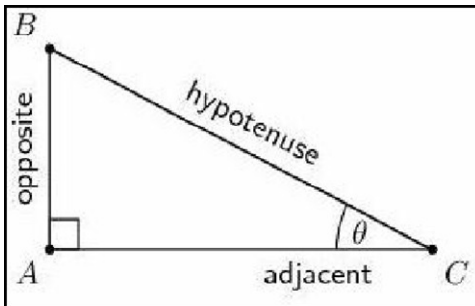
కడు+ ఎదురు = కట్టెదురు

నడు+ ఇల్లు= నట్టిల్లు

నిడు+ఱుర్పు= నిట్టూర్పు

**Note: Learn and write (ONE time) all the definitions/formulae in a notebook.**

**Introduction:**



Name	Ratio	Notation
Sine	opposite/hypotenuse	$\sin(\theta)$
Cosine	adjacent/hypotenuse	$\cos(\theta)$
Tangent	opposite/adjacent	$\tan(\theta)$
Cosecant (1/Sine)	hypotenuse/opposite	$\operatorname{Cosec}(\theta)$ or $\operatorname{csc}(\theta)$
Secant (1/Cosine)	hypotenuse/adjacent	$\operatorname{Sec}(\theta)$
Cotangent (1/Tangent)	adjacent/opposite	$\operatorname{Cot}(\theta)$

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Define  $\sin\theta$  and represent geometrically.

Ans: In a right angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite to  $\theta$  and its hypotenuse is called  $\sin\theta$ . i.e.  $\sin\theta = \frac{AB}{BC}$  and draw the above figure (triangle)

2. Define  $\cos\theta$  and represent geometrically.

3. Define  $\tan\theta$  and represent geometrically.

4. Define  $\cot\theta$  and represent geometrically.

5. Define  $\operatorname{cosec}\theta$  and represent geometrically.

6. Define  $\operatorname{sec}\theta$  and represent geometrically.



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Class: **X - SCIENCE**

Day – **23**

Date: **27.04.2020**

## LIFE PROCESSES

1. Refer slides from 1 to 17 of Ch. 1 Life processes from Extra marks app.
2. Learn & Write the following definitions two times:
  - a) **Life processes:** The processes which together keep the living organisms alive and perform the job of body maintenance and repair. The basic life processes are nutrition, digestion, respiration, transportation, excretion.
  - b) **Nutrition:** It is the process of taking food and its utilisation in various biological activities.
  - c) **Autotrophic nutrition:** It is the mode of nutrition in which organisms prepare their own food with the help of simple inorganic raw materials. **Example:** The green plants and certain bacteria.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – 23

Date: 27.04.2020

**Civics: 2. Federalism: Read four tables and answer the following questions**

## FEDERALISM

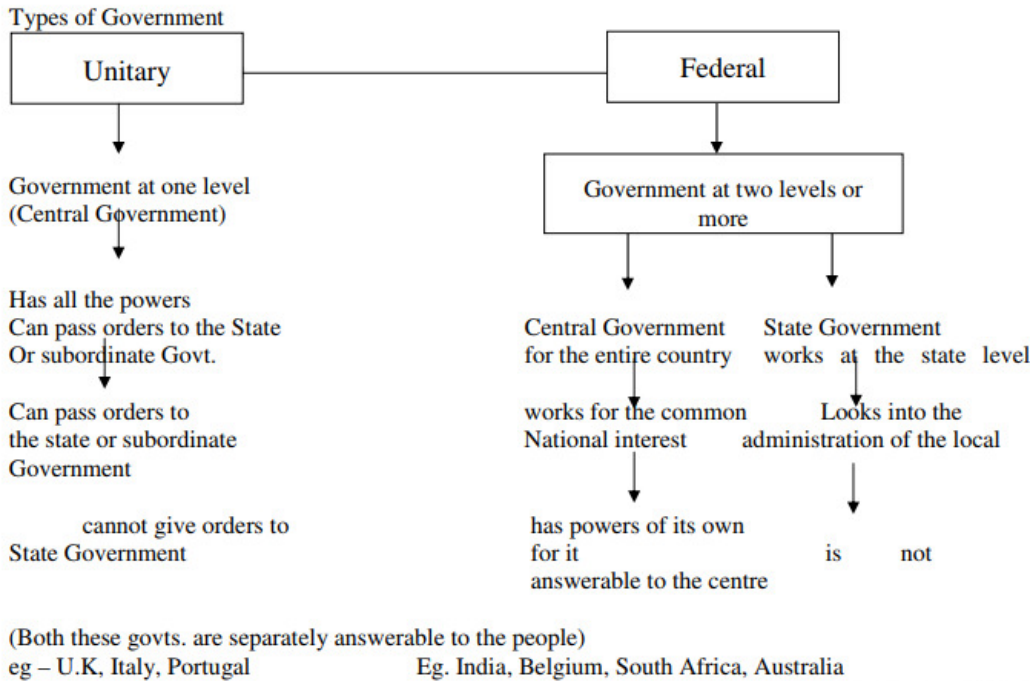
- **Federalism:** Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
- One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
- Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

### Key Features of Federalism:

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government



## CHAPTER - 2 FEDERALISM



See the above 3 tables and answer the following questions:

1. How many types of governments are there? What are they?
2. Write a short note on unitary government?
3. Write a short note on Federal government?
4. What is federalism?
5. What are the key features of federalism?

### 2. Distinguish between coming together and holding together.

Coming Together Federalism	Holding Together Federalism
<p>(i) <b>Coming Together Federalism</b> involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.</p> <p>(ii) In <b>coming together</b>, units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.</p> <p>(iii) In this category of federations, all the constituent units usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.</p> <p>(iv) USA, Switzerland, and Australia have Coming Together Federation.</p>	<p>(i) Other way in which Federation can be formed is <b>Holding together</b>. In this system the large power or country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and national government.</p> <p>(ii) But in <b>Holding Together</b> there is the absence of pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. Infact in this federation the central government subordinates over the constituent units.</p> <p>(iii) Whereas, in this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Sometimes constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. For example, in India, Jammu and Kashmir was granted special status.</p> <p>(iv) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>



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**Learn this question and the answer and write one time in your rough notes.**

**Day: 22.Key. Chapter 1- Power Sharing**

1. **Ans.** c) 80% French 20% Dutch
2. **Ans.** C) Four times
3. **Ans.** d) Both B and C are true
4. **Ans.** c) Sinhala
5. **Ans.** (b) French
6. **Ans.** A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whatever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minorities.
7. **Ans.** In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.
8. **Ans.** India is a multinational society and India is a democratic country.
9. **Ans.** Sri Lanka.
10. **Ans.** Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcome or results; where as moral reasons emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable.
11. **Ans.** Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Origin Tamils.
12. **Ans.** Under this system, one organ of the government keeps the check over other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power.
13. **Ans.** Religion and Language
14. **Ans.** Sinhalese Buddhist formed majority.
15. **Ans.** The Dutch formed majority
16. **Ans.** 4 february, 1948
17. **Ans.** 59% people speak Dutch, 40% people speak French and 1% people speak German.
18. **Ans.** In modern democracies power is shared among different organs of government, among government at different levels and among various political parties, pressure groups etc.
19. **Ans.** Power shared at different levels of government
20. **Ans.** French minority community
21. **Ans.** It refers to a social division based on shared culture.
22. **Ans.** Horizontal distribution of power
23. **Ans.** French and Dutch
24. **Ans.** Power sharing among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
25. **Ans.** People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X – IT**

Day – **23**

Date: **27.04.2020**

## **PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)**

### **UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**Paragraph Writing:-**A paragraph consists of several sentences grouped together to talk about the main subject.

**How to write a good paragraph?**

**The following are key points to keep in mind before writing a paragraph**

- Topic
- Introduction of the Topic/Sentence
- Support/Explanation
- Conclusion
- Proof read

**Rules to write a paragraph**

- Give the paragraph uniformity.
- Keep the paragraph short.
- Use topic sentences.
- Leave out unnecessary details.
- End the paragraph with a concluding sentence.

A paragraph is usually judged on the following criteria:-

- 1) Introduction/Title
- 2) Support/Explanation
  - Content
  - Expression
  - Sequencing(Fluency, Grammar, and spelling)
- 3) Conclusion

Write a paragraph on **‘Importance of Nature-God’s Creation’**

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